

THE DAILY CLARION.

BY POWER & JONES.

E. BARKSDALE, Editor.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
OF THE CITY AND STATE.

JACKSON, MISS.

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Friday, May 31, 1867

The Natchez Courier believes that we will not get relief from martial law by accepting the terms of Reconstruction tendered by Congress. The Courier knows that we will not escape it, and it has reason to infer that in this latter case, Congress will pass another Act restricting the enjoyment of suffrage to the negroes and so-called loyalists thus excluding ninety-nine hundredths of our people from the polls.

The Episcopal convention of North Carolina, which recently met at Wilmington, adopted resolutions favoring strenuous exertions for the intellectual training of the freedmen, in order to forestall or correct the erroneous education which others may impart to them, and admitting colored men to the ministry in the church as spiritual teachers and pastors of their own race.

The following announcement is copied from the Vicksburg papers of yesterday. We speak sincerely when we express the regret which we feel that causes have operated to deprive the public of the valuable labors of so able, courteous, and useful a journalist as Col. Patridge. To the reconstruction movement now so auspiciously progressing, he has contributed largely with his vigorous logic and trenchant pen. We hope that the suspension of his labors in his accustomed sphere, will be of brief duration.

Owing to certain changes in the business arrangements of the proprietor, I have withdrawn from editorial connection with the Herald. The change in its management, has not resulted from any change of the views I have advanced through its columns for the past two years. I shall still urge them; if not as a journalist, as a citizen. During my whole residence in Vicksburg, I have been conspicuously before the public as an editor. In now retiring for a season, I make my acknowledgments of the profound courtesy of people and press.

I. M. PATRIDGE.

Death of Robert S. Holt.

The people of Yazoo City are called to mourn the death of another of their most useful and beloved citizens—Robert S. Holt, Esq.—which occurred on the 27th inst. He was fifty-two years of age—a native of Breckinridge county, Kentucky—and had resided in Yazoo county, Mississippi, since 1838, with an interval of three years.

He was profoundly learned in his profession, and as a lawyer attained a position of eminence. As an advocate, he combined uncommon gifts of eloquence, and of reasoning powers. As a citizen, he was useful and public spirited; but modest and retiring—shrinking always from public observation, and avoiding the adulation which common minds crave. He was a man of deep reflection and thorough intellectual culture. His mind was a vast depository of useful knowledge. He was gentle as a woman, but brave and utterly regardless of consequences in the maintenance of his rights and the avowal of his convictions. In thought and act, he was guided by the highest standard of purity and integrity. He was a shining example of excellence to the community in which he lived; and in his death, they have felt that a bright light has gone out from among them forever.

Gen. P. D. Roddy has established himself as a banker in Wall street, N. Y. city. Gen. Loring has done the same on New street.

The Huntsville Advocate says the Land Office at that place continues to be crowded with persons hunting homesteads under the U. S. law.

An indignation meeting has been called by prominent citizens of Springfield, Massachusetts, to determine what action the people will take to suppress numerical cruelty, wanton barbarity, and other heinous crimes in the public schools.

IMPORTANT LAW CASE.—We understand that Gen. Withers will immediately institute proceedings in the Circuit Court of the United States to test the legality of his eviction from the Mayor's office by military order.

The Hon. John A. Campbell, and R. A. Smith and Rufus Andrews, Esqrs., have been retained for counsel for Gen. Withers.—Mobile Register.

Reconstruction, the only Mode of Escape from Military Despotism.

The Attorney General, in his construction of the Reconstruction laws, did not touch the question of the powers conferred on the District Commanders. The President in his message vetoing the original bill, it will be remembered, argued that their powers over the people and local governments of the excluded States were really without any limitation whatever. The silence of the Attorney General on this point, in view of the extraordinary proceedings of some of the Military Commanders, leaves it to be inferred that in this particular, it is the intention of the President to observe the construction which he promulgated in his message. It cannot be that the measures of Sheridan in Louisiana, and of his subordinate, Griffin, in Texas, and others of a kindred nature in other States, have not been brought to his notice officially.

Let us look at some of these acts. Sheridan has removed the municipal officers of New Orleans—dismissed a part of the police of the city—and selection.

Griffin has excluded nineteen-twentieths of the white people of Texas from the jury box, and assigned blacks to their places, who know nothing of the solemn responsibilities to be discharged and have but faint conception of the obligations of the oath which they are required to take. Thus placing in the keeping of an untaught and incompetent race the lives, liberty and property of the people of the State.

Sickles has, with a dash of the pen, set aside the laws of the Carolinas for the collection of debts, wrought material changes in the criminal codes of those States—and seized and incarcerated respectable and peaceable citizens, who are guiltless of violating any law whatever, and are kept in ignorance of the cause of their arrest.

Pope issues an emphatic mandate to the Governor of Georgia, notifying him that he will be summarily ejected from his office, if he repeats the offence of advising the people of the State not to accept the terms of reconstruction tendered by Congress, notwithstanding by the laws themselves the privilege of accepting, or rejecting them, are left to their own decision, which implies as to those acts the right of free discussion. He has deposed the municipal officers of the city of Mobile, including the Mayor, because of an unpremeditated panic which occurred while an incendiary orator from Pennsylvania was in the midst of a violent harangue to a multitude whose passions he was seeking to arouse. The Mayor was not charged with complicity in the affair—his impartiality was conceded by all—his efforts to preserve the peace were a subject of common remark and universal acknowledgement—and yet he is driven from office at the point of the bayonet.

Schofield threatens newspapers with suspension for protesting against the incursions of orators whose object is not to restore peace to the country, but to array class against class, and race against race, in the Southern States.

All these acts are within the knowledge of the President, but he refuses to interpose any authority whatever between the arm of power and the people whose privileges are violated. His Attorney General gives an elaborate opinion in reference to the Acts in virtue of which these abuses are perpetrated, but he is as silent as the grave concerning the power of the Commander, over the lives, liberty and property of citizens, and over their local governments. The Courts do not afford relief. The people are powerless to resist them. They are disarmed, and the real fighting material are under parole not to bear arms against the United States authorities. Forcible resistance is out of the question. What then is the remedy? It is found in the laws themselves. It is to accept the terms of Reconstruction tendered by Congress, and thus to place the excluded States on the same footing of the other States of the Union.—This is the door, and the only door, of escape from the crying outrages which the oppressed people are suffering.

Our esteemed cotemporary of the Lexington Advertiser, who has heretofore been classed as opposed to reconstruction in compliance with the acts of Congress, in an able article, declares in favor of accepting the proffered terms (or submitting to them, if he prefers) as a choice of evils. We copy the concluding paragraph of his well considered article:

We should elect delegates to the convention of known discretion and ability. On the subject they will soon be informed what they do if they are not already sufficiently enlightened. Delay, we conceive, does evil. We have not seen any one that has any particular policy marked out—but the Press, very generally, as well as our statements of enlarged and liberal views, take the Military Bill as a necessity rather than call forth something else they know not of. The question to be answered is:

Will the people be forced into terms? They can only gain time by delay, leaving Congress and controversy to be settled by Congressional edicts, and our labor system, financial and social paralyzed and in ruins. Viewing our situation from a philosophical standpoint, we are unable to perceive how the "irrepressible conflict," as previously mentioned, can be averted. We are constrained to bend our neck and receive the yoke. It is distasteful, it is galling to our pride—but where is the remedy to do otherwise? We are conquered and it does not become us to whine under the inflictions of the brutality of the punishment imposed upon us as we slake and lost all on the issue of the state struggle.

Notes from our Travelling Partner

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, New York, May 21, 1867.

Dear Clarion: My only apology for not writing oftener is my feeble health, which has for the last few weeks rendered me unfit to execute any business transactions with satisfaction to myself, or write a letter suitable for public inspection.

I arrived at this place on the 14th, and was glad to find at this Hotel my excellent friend Gen. A. M. West, President of the Mississippi Central Railroad, who has succeeded in raising a considerable amount of money for the use of his road; and also, as the representative of a cotton and woolen manufacturing company to be established at Water Valley, he has arranged to purchase all the machinery necessary to put in full operation, this much needed establishment.

Gen. W. is a gentleman of energy and honest face that even strangers on Wall street "shell out," when he requests it, without further enquiry.

I also met Hon. Abram Murdock, President of the Mobile & Ohio, and Hon. Sam Tate, President of the Memphis & Charleston, who have been very successful in negotiating for the benefit of their respective roads. The Mobile & Ohio is peculiarly fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Murdock. His peculiar financial skill, coupled with his known reputation for honesty and fair dealing, have won for him in this city the respect and confidence of the "money men," and will, of course, be of great advantage to his road and our State.

I also met Mr. Hazlehurst, representing a Georgia road; Mr. Pritchard, of the Meridian and Selma road; Maj. W. J. Anderson, formerly of Columbus, who has recently been elected President of the Southern Pacific road from St. Louis; and Mr. Fleming of the Mobile road, and Mr. Carey of the Central and New Orleans road, who are here buying more sleeping cars, which are necessary in consequence of the double daily trains recently put on these roads. All working industriously for the interest of their respective enterprises.

It gives me great pleasure to see such active preparations being made for the completion of our great thoroughfares of travel and for the erection of manufacturing establishments in our State. And while on this subject, I will mention with pleasure that Professor Holt, of Brooklyn, is here, and is in close connection with the company at Patterson, New Jersey, for the delivery of the machinery within sixty days, which is necessary to put in complete operation a large cotton and woolen factory near Brooklyn, on the New Orleans Railroad. He intends grinding corn, ginning cotton, carding wool, and manufacturing cotton yarns, etc., etc.

These enterprises, of course, could not be accomplished without the generous aid and confidence the capitalists of the North have in our projected intentions of restoring the Union in accordance with the reconstruction plan as laid down by Congress. They are universal in the North, and will, in the end, be of great benefit to the South, and to the Union.

Our old friend Foutte, of the firm of Foutte & Loring, Bankers, of Wall street, had a lengthy conversation with your correspondent yesterday evening, in which he urged that our people should advise once accept the situation—stating that he would find no difficulty in negotiating for as much money and machinery on terms to suit our necessities.

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Notes of a Trip to the Country—Continued.

FAYETTE, Miss., May 27, 1867.
After enjoying the hospitalities so bountifully tendered by Mr. Montgomery and his considerate lady, I harnessed up for a continuation of my journey; but I had scarcely proceeded half a mile when "the rain descended and the floods came," and great was the ducking that I received. (Indeed I have had much cold water thrown upon me since my visit to Jefferson.) There was no cessation for four miles, and when I reached Fayette, I found myself in a very bad plight.

On driving up to the post office with my "through mail," who should greet me but Mr. George McMachie, formerly telegraph operator at Jackson, and a brother-in-law of friend Galbreath. Mr. McMachie owns the telegraph line between here and Rodney, operates his own machine here, is postmaster, and carries on a confectionery establishment. He is very highly esteemed, and everybody speaks well of him.

Leaving the post office, I proceeded to the Court house—rather an unimpressive looking edifice, but occupied by as clear a set of county officials as can be found in the State. Sheriff McCormick at once arrested me, and depriving me of my saturated garments, arrayed me throughout in a dry but rather indifferently fitting wardrobe. To him and his gentlemanly deputies, to Mr. Carpenter, Probate Clerk, and to Bob F. Ginty, Circuit Clerk, I am greatly indebted for generous and timely attentions.

Speaking of "Corporal" McInty, reminds me that we were once messmates and often feasted and hungered together. On one occasion when camped below Vicksburg, I observed on our rough dinner table an artistically cooked pig. Inquiring where so much pork came from, Corporal McInty, with uplifted finger, admonished me that I "talked too much." Suffice it to say that I asked no more questions. I was then Orderly Sergeant, and of course I was that the pig came to his death in an illegal manner, it would have been my clear duty to report at Company Headquarters. But in that case, ignorance seemed bliss, and I was not disposed to press my inquiries. I will do Bob the justice to say, however, that he didn't kill the pig, although I shall be forever of opinion that he had a hand in the cooking. Of course Saturday night found me at Bob's table and sleeping under his roof.

So inclement was the weather on Saturday, there were but few of the country people in town. I made some pleasant acquaintances, however, among the resident lawyers, doctors, merchants, and others. The people here, although they almost universally take the Clarion, and are therefore well posted in public affairs, asked me a great many questions about the political situation—who could vote, and who couldn't. They express themselves much pleased with Gen. Ord's administration, and nothing but what is most complimentary is said of our Governor. One gentleman had asked my opinion as to whether or not Gen. Ord designed issuing a stay-law order in a Sicksles. "What would be the use," remarked another, "Old Ben would veto it!"

The people hereabouts have long since made up their minds to reconstruct. I have not yet conversed with a man in Jefferson who is not willing to go the whole hog. To be candid, however, I have heard of five in the county who favor non-action. There will not be twenty votes in the county against a convention. Such men as Hicks, Reed, Montgomery, Torrey, Harrison, Harper, and others equally intelligent and influential, are all speaking out their minds very freely in favor of a prompt and full acceptance of the conditions imposed by Congress. The Chronicle of this week will have a well-written and timely article from Capt. W. L. Harper on this subject. The Captain was formerly a representative in our Legislature, and having afterwards served the Confederate cause with zeal and distinction, is therefore disfranchised. But like a patriot that he is, he cares more for country than self, and hence the advice he now gives his fellow-citizens.

Saturday night I spent at the residence of Hon. E. H. Hicks, about one mile from Fayette. Mr. Hicks was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee in the two last Legislatures, but resigned in October, 1866. He is the leading attorney in this section, and a great favorite with all classes. He seems to have no political aspirations, and if he did is now disfranchised. He is, nevertheless, zealously favoring early reconstruction, and advising the people to register, vote for a convention, and get back into the Union as quick as possible. Never have I passed an evening more agreeably than under his roof. His good lady is a niece of Gov. Clark, and to her careful nursing, as much as to anything else, the old war-horse attributes his recovery from those terrible wounds received at Baton Rouge. After being paroled at New Orleans, Gen. Clark came to Fayette, and spent several months at the residence of Mr. Hicks.

On Sabbath morning I listened to a discourse from the Rev. Mr. Hall in the Presbyterian Church. After which, accepting the invitation of Thos. Reid, Esq., I dined at his residence, a few miles from town. Later in the evening accompanied Mr. Reid to Belle Grove Church where Rev. Mr. Chamberlain (formerly stationed at Jackson) preached a large sermon to a small audience. Returning to Mr. Reid's, our party got the full benefit of an immersing rain; and when we reached the mansion, I had to borrow more clothes.

Mr. Reid, with whom I passed that night, is a most estimable christian gentleman, and a lawyer of extensive practice. I have heard his name frequently mentioned in connection with the Senatorship in the next Legislature. He would be a wise and prudent law-maker. Fortunately he is eligible for that or any other position in the gift of the people. He, like all others of every shade of former political opinions, favors reconstruction on the line chalked out in the military bills.

THE CROPS—THE WEATHER.

I have been much gratified to notice that a far greater proportion of corn is being planted this year than was last. The planter has learned a very dear lesson. True, the season was last year unfavorable, and even the little corn that was planted turned out very badly. There are few planters in this and adjoining counties that have not been buying corn for several months. The corn crisis is at Rodney, Natchez and Brookhaven, and the stock that should be in the fields are on the roads. This will not happen again, it is to be hoped. If the season is ordinarily favorable, there will be

enough grain for the next year. Corn looks very promising, and so does cotton. The heavy rains of the last few days have greatly retarded agricultural operations, but still most of the planters are hopeful, and all are full of energy. The freedmen are everywhere working well, especially where they are to receive a share of the crop for their services. They seem to care very little about politics, but they are declaring their purpose to vote for no man who will not help to repeal the tax on cotton! They have found out at least one of the advantages of being free—the privilege of being taxed.

I notice many plantations comparatively lying idle. There is scarcely a third of the land in cultivation that there was before the war. And what does this suggest? Does it not invite immigration and capital and how are they to be secured? Only by organized effort. The people, then, in every county, should go to work and establish associations with a view to this. Would it not be much better to give some of our lands away to industrious immigrants, than suffer them to lie waste as at present? A great deal can be done if the public will turn their attention to this subject.

Home manufactures and internal improvements will be patronized and encouraged more generally than heretofore. In a short time the Wesson Manufacturing Company will be able to clothe all this section, and give employment to hundreds of its people. And projects for railroads from Liberty to Vicksburg, and from Natchez to Brookhaven, are now now being seriously discussed. But I must close.

LOGAN.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT BARGAINS!
HAYING just received a large and fine stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Shoes, Clothing and Furnishings Goods on consignment from New Orleans, we offer the same to the public at greatly reduced prices, as they are to be sold without regard to cost either wholesale or retail. Examine them before buying elsewhere.
J. H. BOYD & CO.
May 31, 1867-dlm

SECOND LARGE ARRIVAL
A splendid and well assorted stock of Ladies Dress Goods, CLOTHING, FINE BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, &c., vastly superior to anything heretofore offered in this market.
G. J. BECK'S, Jackson, Miss.

The undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen to the fact, that he is now enabled to offer goods in his line, at much lower rates. Having taken advantage of the sudden decline of Goods in the eastern market, he feels confident that quality and prices of his goods will give entire satisfaction.
Call, examine and see for yourselves.
G. J. BECK.
May 31, 1867-43t.

MISSISSIPPI SPRINGS.

THIS beautiful summer resort before the war, and very popular place, has undergone extensive repairs and is now open for the reception of Boarders with the assistance of the well known clerk, JOHN TOWNSEND and wife, ANNE TOWNSEND, housekeeper. I shall try to make all ciphers comfortable and satisfied.
The well known medicinal properties of the mineral waters here, I need not reiterate. Thousands suffering of liver complaint, affections of the kidneys, rheumatism, and general debility, have been cured by the mere use of them.
On the place is an excellent school for girls and boys, drug store, grocery, dry goods, &c. &c. Conveyances at all hours from Jackson, Clinton, Raymond and all points on the Railroad.
HENRY GOLDMAN, Proprietor.
May 31-d&wlm

STEVEN'S HOUSE.

21, 23, 25 & 27 Broadway, N. Y.
Opposite Bowling Green.
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
THE STEVEN'S HOUSE is well and widely known to the traveling public. The location is especially suitable to merchants and business men. It is close proximity to the business part of the city—on the highway of Southern and Western travel—and adjacent to all the principal railroad and steamboat depots.
The STEVEN'S HOUSE has liberal accommodations for over 200 guests—it is well furnished, and possession of the kitchen, dining and parlors are spacious and well ventilated—provided with gas and water—the attendance is prompt and efficient—and the table is generously provided with every delicacy of the season—at moderate rates.
Our rooms having been recently renovated and refurnished, we are enabled to offer extra facilities for the comfort and pleasure of our guests.
GEO. C. CHASE & CO., Proprietors.
May 31-dm.

Dutcher's Lightning Fly-Killer will certainly exterminate these pests if its use is persevered in. Beware of bogus Fly-Paper, which some dealers keep because they can get it for nearly nothing. Don't be deceived. Ask for DUTCHER'S, which is sold by all live Druggists.
May 31-dm.

WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD!!

WE DEFY ALL COMPETITION!
WITH THE FAMOUS NEW METROPOLITAN CLOTHES WASHER AND UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.



With the aid of these Machines one servant can with ease do the work of four of the best washerwomen in the old way, and do it better, with a saving of the clothes and soap, which will more than repay the expense of the machine within a year, and nothing about the great saving of time and labor. These machines stand on their own merits—none need purchase before testing them. We can furnish the best of references, both in and out of the city of New Orleans. Easily worked—any girl or boy twelve years old can operate them with ease—can wash and wring anything from a lace collar to the largest bed spread.
Cuth a number has them in New Orleans in use, of whom we will mention the following: Rev. B. M. Palmer, D. D.; Dr. J. M. Corry, Rev. W. Walker, D. D.; Major W. C. Sibley, B. H. Mose, M. E.; L. M. Lyons, Esq. The best is always the cheapest.
For particulars call or send for circulars. Manufactured and sold by
LEWIS HUBER, Cor. of Magazine and Lafayette Streets, New Orleans, La.
Also, keep the Duty Clothes Washer for sale. Agents wanted. A liberal discount made to trade.
LEWIS HUBER, my 31-d&wlm 27 Magazine Street, N. O.

PHOTOGRAPH BLANKS, printed and for sale at this office.

Statement of the World Mutual Life Insurance Company, January 1, 1867.
Name: World Mutual Life Insurance Company.
Location: Office, No. 117 Broadway, New York City.
Capital: Two hundred thousand dollars.
Capital paid in: Two hundred thousand dollars.
Assets:
On deposit at Albany, New York, \$100,000 Reg. Bond U. S. value \$107,312 50
On deposit at New York, \$36,500
U. S. Coupon Bonds, value 92,783 12
Cash on hand and in bank, correct and true 170 88
Premiums due and unpaid 2,377 83
Deferred Premiums 1,484 71
Loans on Policies 814 19
Property acct., Furniture, &c. 125 23
Total assets, Jan. 1, 1867 - \$218,988 05

LIABILITIES.

Estimated at less than eight thousand dollars \$8,000 00
Losses: None.

STATE OF NEW YORK, S. S.

George L. Willard, President, and Charles W. Poyer, Secretary, of the World Mutual Life Insurance Company, being severally duly sworn, depose and say that they are the officers of the foregoing is a true, full and correct statement of the affairs of said Company as the same was on the 31st day of December, 1866, and that they are the above described officers thereof, and that each and every fact and item herein set forth is within the personal knowledge of deponents, and is correct and true.
Subscribed and sworn before me this 24th day of May 1867.
Witness my hand and official seal.
GEORGE L. WILLARD, Pres't.

[L. S.] CHAS. W. PLOYER, Sec'y.

JOHN BINSSELL,

Commissioner for Mississippi.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,

CITY OF JACKSON.

I, Thomas T. Swann, Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, do hereby certify that the foregoing statement of the World Mutual Life Insurance Company is a true copy from the original on file in my office.
Given under my hand and official seal, at Jackson, this 30th day of May, 1867.
[L. S.] THOS. T. SWANN, Auditor Pub. Accts.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, JACKSON.

I, Thomas T. Swann, Auditor of Public Accounts, of the State of Mississippi, do hereby certify that the World Mutual Life Insurance Company, located at New York City, has complied with the act entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved January 31st, 1857; and in virtue of the power vested in me, by said law, I hereby authorize BARROWS & SMYTHE, Agents for said Company, at Jackson, in the county of Hinds, to transact business of insurance in this State, until the first day of March, 1868.
Given under my hand and official seal of office, at Jackson, this 29th day of May, A. D. 1867.
[L. S.] THOS. T. SWANN, Auditor of Public Accounts.

BARROWS & SMYTHE, Agents,

Jackson, Mississippi.

May 31, 1867-43w

The Science of Health.

WM. KNABE & CO'S

7 Celebrated Gold Medal

99 Clark St. and Crosby's Opera House, Washington St., Chicago, Illinois.

Read the following commendatory letters from distinguished Artists.

WM. Knabe & Co.—Gentlemen:

I have great pleasure in certifying that I have tried your Square Piano and find them equal, if not superior, to any in this country. Among the great qualities which distinguish them, the evenness of tone, the easy and agreeable touch and volume of tone. While any of the success which you so highly deserve. I am, Sir, Yours very truly, J. THALBERG.

WM. Knabe & Co.—Gentlemen:

Having had an opportunity to try and test your new scale Grand as well as Square Pianos, I cannot refrain, besides recommending them to my friends, to state that, from congratulating you on the improvements you have introduced in the manufacture of Pianos. Your instruments compare with the qualities which are required to make a Piano a pleasure to play, and to secure the great popularity they have gained all over the country. Yours truly, E. M. GOTTSCHE.

WM. Knabe & Co.—Gentlemen:

I cannot but congratulate you upon the immense progress and improvements which you continually make in your Pianos, which, in my opinion, rank among the best in the country. H. STARBUCK.

WM. Knabe & Co.—Gentlemen:

Our Organ Troupe are at present using four of your justly celebrated Pianos, and as the exponent of the views and opinions of the various artists, general and professional, I consider them as unsurpassed in brilliancy and endurance, and pre-eminent, without a rival in this country or in Europe. Their superior quality of tone, combining great depth and powerful volume, with a rich and peculiarly clear and brilliant quality, and the elastic elasticity of touch and action, render them superior to the other instruments, which rarely, if ever, combine these most essential requisites. Profoundly impressed with the many valuable qualities of these Pianos, I most cheerfully and high commend them to the successful conclusion every where is recognized. Yours truly, E. MEZIO, Musical Director, of the Grand Opera.

WM. Knabe & Co.—Gentlemen:

Your Agent, Mr. Bauer, asked me to give him my opinion as to the merits of your Pianos, and I am glad to say, my opinion is "on the square" in that they are all good. Yours truly, ROBERT HEALERS.

WM. Knabe & Co.—Gentlemen:

I have carefully examined your new scale Grand and Square Pianos, and I must say that they please me exceedingly, both with regard to touch and tone, and I can confidently recommend them as being equal to any in this country or in Europe. I am, Sir, Yours truly, G. W. MOHLEN, Organist of the Grand Opera.

WM. Knabe & Co.—Gentlemen:

I afford me great pleasure to testify to the great excellence of your Pianos. As regards tone and quality of tone, delicacy of touch, brilliancy and finish, believe they will compare favorably with those of our most celebrated makers; while you combine all the success which you so eminently desire. I am, Sir, Yours truly, W. L. BARBPOW.

Every Piano fully guaranteed for Five Years.

We are also Agents for

CELEBRATED

MELODEONS & HARMONIUMS,

And are Manufacturers and Importers of Musical Instruments & Musical Merchandise in general.

J. BAUER & CO.,

No. 650 Broadway, New York,

Also,

99 Clark St. and Crosby's Opera House, Washington St., Chicago, Illinois.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

Desirable City Residence For Sale.

I am authorized to sell cheap, and on agreeable terms, the very desirable and desirable residence south of and opposite the Penitentiary. The House has six rooms; good stable, cistern and out houses on the lot, and all in excellent repair. Apply to

J. L. POWER.

Jackson, May 30, 1867-43t.